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VOLUME XX.....NO. 321

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LUCY BORGIA—TO PARIS AND BACK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NIPPED IN THE BUD—THE WIFE OF A FORTUNE—THE PRODIGAL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Chambers street—STILL WATER RUNS DEEPEST—VALERIE AND HER SISTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—DOWAGER—MARTINE—THE LOAN OF A LAMP.

WOODS MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—STYRIAN PARADE.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 59 Broadway—BURLESQUE OPERA AND MINSTREL.

MECHANIC'S HALL, 42 Broadway—PROF. MACALLISTER'S MAGICALS.

ACADEMY HALL, 93 Broadway—BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

EMPIRE HALL—TOUR OF EUROPE—SING OF SEASONS.

New York, Monday, November 19, 1855.

The News.

The Calhoun arrived here yesterday morning with news from Havana to the 13th instant.

Our correspondents unite in saying that the health of the island was excellent, and all political excitement seemed at an end.

The Captain-General had issued a decree defining the course to be pursued by captains of mail steamers seeking to enter the port after sundown.

Winn and Chancery, the American sailors, had been condemned to serve three years in the chain gang, without a term of trial.

A new arrangement had been made respecting the importation and apprenticeship of African negroes, calculated to please the hypocritical philanthropy of England.

Several crimes had been committed in the city.

From Buenos Ayres we have news to the 8th of September.

It was found that there would be a deficit in the revenue amounting to \$5,600,000, and the government had been authorized to draw a sum from the deposits in the bank sufficient to cover it.

The interest on the English loan had been doubled.

A property tax was about to be raised.

The Indians had made two successful incursions on the southern frontier.

The market for dry goods had improved.

Later news from Montevideo, to evening of 5th of September, is important.

A cannonade had been heard in the direction of that city, and it was thought that General Flores and his opponents had engaged.

The Commercial Commission was again about to visit Flores' camp, with a view to mediation.

Active preparations were being made for the defence of the capital.

The Brazilians observed an equivocal sort of neutrality, and a delegation was about to start for Rio in order to question the Imperial government as to its exact position.

A war with Brazil would be popular.

From Washington we learn that the rumor relative to the dismissal of Mr. Crampin, the British Minister, is without foundation, and that the difficulty between the two governments will be amicably adjusted.

Our correspondent states, however, that it may be necessary for the British government to recall Mr. Crampin, who, it is understood, has manifested a desire to that effect, even should he be amply exonerated from blame or complicity in the matter of enlisting men for the Crimea.

The Union is sumter with a long article, denouncing Gardner, Sumner, Seward, &c. It also avers that the delegates from New York who adhere to the Buffalo platform of 1848, will find no admission into the Cincinnati Convention.

Our Baltimore correspondent states that seven persons lost their lives by the recent conflagration at Alexandria.

Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company, one of the Relief Company, and the other a colored man.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as candles, saturated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder were found.

The store was insured for twenty thousand dollars, while its value is said to have been about five thousand.

Two persons had been arrested, charged with being the incendiaries.

Quite an affecting scene was witnessed yesterday afternoon in the Second District Police Court.

It seems that a young woman, about seventeen years of age, a domestic in the house of a Mr. Campbell, was met by her mother as she was about entering a Sabbath school, who endeavored to detain her and induce her to go home with her.

This girl refused to do so, and the parties eventually found their way to the police court, where the Justice decided the girl was at liberty to do as she liked.

The mother was so much affected by the decision, that she swooned in court. Read the account in another column.

In another column will be found quite an interesting account of the proceedings of the Kansas Free State Convention, in session at Topeka.

A charge had passed between one of the members of the convention, Mr. J. H. Lane, and Mr. G. P. Lowry; but the meeting, which was to have come off immediately, had been postponed until a future day.

We give, in another part of this day's paper, some very useful political information, and a comparison of the vote of New York and Philadelphia, the vote of the State and the complexion of the State government.

The Grand Council of the American party in South Carolina has recommended the subordinate bodies in that State to disband, and absolve the members from their obligations.

The Oia podrida of correspondence which we publish to-day on foreign, domestic, political, religious and personal matters, will prove to be interesting and perhaps instructive to our readers.

The mail bag which was made up at the Philadelphia Post Office for Buffalo, was discovered near the Kensington depot on Sunday morning.

When found it had been cut open and robbed of its most valuable contents.

The value of foreign goods imported into Boston during the week ending on Saturday, November 17, was \$999,221.

Including some lots, not previously reported, the sales of cotton Saturday reached about 1,900 bales, the market closed firm without further change in prices.

Flour, for good common to extra State brands, again advanced from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, per bushel, with tolerably free sales, both to the domestic trade and for export.

Good to prime lots of wheat were 2c. to 2c. higher.

Indian corn closed at 90c. a bushel.

Sugar was firm, but some less active, as holders stuck out for prices above the views of buyers.

Freights were steady, with a fair amount of engagements.

Owing to a rumor that England had prohibited the exportation of saltpetre, both from England and Calcutta, the article became buoyant in this market, and sales of both crude and refined have been made at improved prices.

Business in the cotton market at New Orleans on Saturday was somewhat checked in consequence of the light supply.

The sales were 5,500 bales, at firm prices.

The wool market at Providence for the last week is represented to have been steady, with very light sales, amounting to only 27,000 lbs.

Printing cloths had been more active, the sales reaching 750,000 pieces.

Cotton had advanced one quarter of a cent, and 2,400 bales had found purchasers.

The Presidential Question—Democratic Movements North and South—Buchanan or Wise—The Casting Vote with Martin Van Buren.

For the information of our readers of all parties, we lay before them in this paper an interesting chapter of extracts in reference to the policy and the ticket of the democratic party for the approaching grand campaign of 1856.

At the head of this chapter we place the call for the meeting by the National Executive Committee at Washington, on the eighth of January next, for the purpose of appointing the day for the opening of the National Convention at Cincinnati. We give this precedence to this call because of the time and place selected for the consultation of this Executive Committee. One would think that Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, or Albany, or Harrisburg, or any other place would answer well enough for the mere settlement of the day for the meeting of the Cincinnati assemblage; and that it could be as well determined upon at once as on the eighth of January. But upon a little reflection, it will be seen that there is something more in this call than the last Thursday in May or the first Monday in June. This Executive Committee at Washington will have the benefit of the counsels of all sections of the Union, (to say nothing of the Kitchen Cabinet,) and thus they will not only be perfectly posted up as to the best time for the grand pow-wow at Cincinnati; but they will be enabled to lay their plans for pucking the convention, and for cutting out and drying all the work of the ticket and platform of the party. In this light, the meeting of this Executive Committee will probably be more important to the hopeful democracy than their National Convention itself, which, very likely, may have nothing more to do than to ratify the ticket and the resolutions by those twenty or thirty patriotic committeemen at Washington.

Next, we give a powerful blast from a Virginia democrat, through the medium of the Richmond Enquirer, in favor of Henry A. Wise for the succession, against the field. According to the plea of this earnest writer, it is manifest that Mr. Pierce is utterly unavailable, and Cass, Douglas, Marcy and Buchanan—that, in fact, even Daniel S. Dickinson himself is out of the question, because, considering the present exigencies of the South, no Northern man whatever will suit. The reason, too, is honestly given. The Know Nothings, it is supposed, will run a candidate in both sections, and will take care that their Southern man is a thorough-going fire-eater on the slavery question, which is to be the absorbing and solitary issue in the South. If, then, the democratic nominee shall be a Northern man, how could the party hope to carry him in the South against a Southern slaveholder, pledged in his nearest and dearest interests and social relations, to Southern rights and Southern institutions even to secession, if necessary? Accordingly, the democratic candidate must be from the South, to hedge off the Southern Know Nothing ticket, and Henry A. Wise as great a fire-eater as the best of them, is the man of all men for the crisis. Thus much for the significant appeal and argument adopted and promulgated by the Richmond Enquirer, the central organ of the Virginia democracy. Virginia gave the North their candidate in 1852—picked him out and secured his nomination—and can the North deny her demand in 1856? A nice question.

From another extract in our miscellaneous chapter aforesaid, it will be seen that the leading democratic organ of South Carolina, the Charleston Mercury, is dead set against the representation of that State among the spoliemen at Cincinnati. The Palmetto chivalry must keep clear of that mercenary horde, and stand aloof, free to act as exigencies may require. This is certainly the true policy of South Carolina; for her absence from the Cincinnati Sanhedrin will do more to bring our Northern soft shell spoils democracy to the line than would the presence and influence of all her General Commanders and General Quattlebuns put together.

Next it appears, from the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, that with a few exceptions for Dallas, the Keystone democracy are universally and enthusiastically devoted to Mr. Buchanan, and will not take "no" for an answer. At the convention at Baltimore of '52, when Pennsylvania was called upon from morning till night, and from day to day, until that memorable Saturday afternoon when Virginia led off in the stampede for Franklin Pierce, the inevitable response to the call for the vote of Pennsylvania was "James Buchanan, twenty-seven votes!" But what could Pennsylvania do, when there was a rush, all of a sudden between Cass men and Douglas men, Marcy men and Dickinson men, to see which could be first to throw up their caps for Franklin Pierce? So now, we apprehend, that if Virginia insists upon it, as a sine qua non, Pennsylvania must go for Wise, and leave Mr. Buchanan to cultivate his health and his hopes for four years longer.

The Eastern (Maine) Argus is good enough to inform the democracy that Mr. Pierce is not engaged in manoeuvring or pipe-laying for the succession; but says that if the convention cannot do better, he is ready to accept its suffrages and serve another term. An old democratic Senator, on the occasion of the veto of Mr. Clay's bank bills, was asked by a colleague, "What shall we do with Captain Tyler?" "Recognize him, and do the best we can for him till we meet in convention." "And what then?" "What then, do you ask; why, then we must let him go, and nominate somebody else." We think this will apply at Cincinnati in 1856. But our Maine contemporary assures us that no such mistake as that of the nomination of Gen. Cass in 1848, which divided the party in New York, and lost them the election, will be committed again. If this be so, then Mr. Pierce, Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, Dickinson and Marcy, are all out of the available catalogue, for the New York democracy cannot be united upon any of these; and the contesting tide of the prominent aspirants is reduced to Buchanan and Wise.

Should Virginia consent to a compromise with Pennsylvania, the ticket may possibly be Buchanan for President and Wise for Vice President; but unless some understanding of that sort shall have been arranged in advance of the Cincinnati Convention, its ticket will probably be an unexpected and hap-hazard concern, like that of 1844 or that of 1852. It will be part of the business, then, of the National Executive Democratic Committee at

Washington, on or before the eighth of January, to consult with the friends of Mr. Wise and Mr. Buchanan upon this question of a compromise; for what with soft shells and hard shells, and the blunders of Mr. Pierce, and the Nebraska bill, and various old sores, and all the other outstanding candidates are perhaps too much crippled to run the gauntlet at Cincinnati, do what we may for them.

We may be mistaken, but from all the lights at present before us, the living chances of the democratic nomination seem to be narrowed down to a choice between Buchanan and Wise. Will our venerable ex-President Martin Van Buren accept Mr. Wise? That doubt settled satisfactorily, Virginia has the game in her hands. Would it not be well, in this view of the matter, for some one of the Democratic National Executive Committee to call by at Lindenwald on his way to Washington? It may save a world of trouble, for nothing can be done towards a reunion of the New York Democracy, without the consent of Martin Van Buren.

The Organization of the House of Representatives.—A Test Question.

The next Congress will be composed of what is termed the hard and soft democrats, the Know Nothings or Americans, the whigs, the abolitionists or republicans, and perhaps a few impracticables or vagrants. Its organization will be a test which will show the assimilation of the respective members to the two radical extremes of these various parties. Those extremes are, on the one side, the strict non-interventionists—those who look upon the slavery question as having, in fact, been settled by the constitution—those who advocate popular sovereignty, who believe that the people directly interested in slavery are the only proper parties to decide the question of its existence or non-existence in the States and in the Territories—those, in truth, who look upon the agitation of the subject as a mere trick of trading, gambling politicians. On the other side are the black republican abolitionists, who enter the field as bitter enemies of that institution, as revilers of those who sustain it, and in avowed hostility to all laws and constitutions through whose instrumentalities it is perpetuated. They make an issue—they form a party, they declare war upon the question of American slavery, with a single purpose of destroying it. They declare it to be "derogatory from the rights of human nature; and that no human power can subvert those rights." This is the soul of the black republican league as announced by Mr. Seward at Buffalo.

Now it is obvious that within these extremes is to be found the other parties. The organization of the House of Representatives will bring them out. It will be the crucible to try their metal, the chemical analysis of their constituent parts. The Americans, the softs and the whigs, thus surrounded by the national men in one direction and by the abolitionists in the other, each striving for the mastery, will be compelled to choose between them. The Know Nothings, who at Philadelphia, adhered to the twelfth section, it is clearly understood, will promptly take ground against the republicans; and it is not easy to see what ground they can take except the one occupied by those who are strictly non-interventionists.

We give the bases in extenso, upon which the adherents of the twelfth section intend to be guided in the organization of the House of Representatives. It is a clear and explicit declaration, and coming as it does from the great body of the class of Americans who constitute in fact the soul of that party, we see no reason to doubt its adoption by their representatives in Congress and by the national men of all parties.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

I. That a meeting of all members of the American Order who support the resolutions adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia, 12th June, 1855.

This meeting shall prescribe the following resolutions as the test of eligibility to any office or appointment within the House of Representatives:—

1. That no member of the House of Representatives shall be eligible to any office or appointment within the House of Representatives, who is not a native-born American citizen, and who is not a member of the American Order.

2. That no member of the House of Representatives shall be eligible to any office or appointment within the House of Representatives, who is not a member of the American Order.

3. That no member of the House of Representatives shall be eligible to any office or appointment within the House of Representatives, who is not a member of the American Order.

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Awful Decline of American Diplomacy Abroad—Its Causes and Consequences—Political Jeremiads and Fast Women.

In the letters which we have published within the last fortnight from our correspondents in the principal European capitals, a striking coincidence of sentiment has been manifested on one point—namely, the low estimate entertained abroad of American diplomacy and its representatives. This is not the first occasion on which complaints of this kind have been made through the same channel. The niggardly scale on which our diplomatic and consular officers are remunerated, has of necessity laid the foundation for such statements. Amongst nations, where moral influence and position are based almost entirely upon appearances, and where almost no man is esteemed an honest one, unless he has a good coat to his back, it cannot be expected that republican simplicity should find much appreciation. In the person of Franklin, the remarkable genius and character of the man were only placed in more striking relief by the modesty of his habits and the plainness of his attire. But unfortunately since his time we have had but few diplomats who could pretend to anything like the same intellectual consideration.

In but too many cases the poverty of official talent has been on a par with the poverty of official remuneration. Owing to the awkward working of our diplomatic system, our representatives at the European courts have, in fact, generally speaking, been men who could neither impress by their mental gifts nor by their official splendor, one or other; and indeed more commonly both of which conditions are, amongst the over refined and luxurious nations of Europe, considered essential to diplomatic efficiency. In a measure, according to the honesty and respectability of the administration of the day, these deficiencies have been more or less manifest. A cabinet having regard to the interest of the country abroad usually selected for diplomatic posts men who were possessed either of the qualifications of talent or the additional private resources necessary to sustain such a position. Under administrations where these offices were the reward of mere partisan services and political subservience, the persons chosen to fill them were not, of course, those who were exactly calculated to remedy the defects of a system, which, although apparently consistently republican in theory, became inconvenient and absurd in practice.

To the rectification of the anomalies thus created our efforts have been always steadily directed. It did not require the evidence afforded by the injudicious character of the appointments made by any particular administration to direct our notice to them. An attentive observation of their results abroad had long since convinced us that the salaries appropriated to our diplomatic agents were insufficient to enable them to fulfil their functions with that degree of dignity and efficiency which are expected from the representatives of a great nation like this. It is not exactly in character with our pretensions in other respects that our diplomats should be reduced to the meanest and most disgraceful shifts to keep up the appearances which their position entails upon them. The inconvenient necessity of dodging a bailiff or keeping out of the way of a dun, is somewhat calculated to interfere with the coolness, self-possession, and clearness of perception, to say nothing of the social condition, which the discharge of such important political duties requires. And yet at this climax of personal and official misery, if we are to credit the statements of our correspondents, American diplomacy in Europe has very generally arrived. Owing to the extraordinary character of the appointments made by the administration of General Pierce, the evils already resulting from a confessedly bad system have been tenfold aggravated. Not contented with selecting, with some few creditable exceptions, men without talent or political reputation, it has thrust into these diplomatic posts adventurers entirely without means, and in some instances, deeply in debt. The consequence is, that we have had the honor of furnishing European diplomacy with a class of unfortunates, whose consideration in the capitals to which they have been accredited is on a level with that of the Jeremy Diddlers of the stage.

Lamentable as such a state of things, we have not as yet touched upon its worst and most degrading feature. From circumstances which have recently come to our knowledge, it appears that not only have the interests of the country abroad been recklessly sacrificed to the necessities of political partisanship, but that its honor has been prostituted to the lust and wantonness of official depravity. It will hardly be credited, but it is not the less a fact, that either the State Department at Washington, or some of its diplomatic agents in Europe, gave, last summer, passports under false names to several kept and disreputable women of this and other cities, furnished by certain of these false passports were assumed the names not only of some of the best known and most respectable families of this city, but of other parts of the Union. Under the protection of these documents these women, having plenty of money to spend, made the tour of Europe in the most agreeable and distinguished manner possible, receiving the ready attentions of American diplomats on their way; visiting in the best European families in consequence, and leaving, no doubt, wherever they went, a high impression of the refinement and moral purity of our fair countrywomen. These startling facts were first brought under the notice of the French and English governments in the course of some curious discoveries made by the Paris police; but notorious as they are, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston only laughed at them, feeling satisfied that nothing could be more calculated to throw discredit on republican institutions and advance their own political objects. There can be no doubt that the circulation of these scandals—for they are now commonly talked of in European circles—has contributed more than any other cause to bring about the state of things described by our correspondents. How can we expect that foreigners should entertain a very high opinion of institutions which send abroad such representatives as we have described.

ONLY MAKING A CALL.—General Webb only made a call on the republicans—he had no idea at all of remaining with them for any length of time. After paying his respects in the most civil and diplomatic manner to the abolitionists, the gallant General returned home to the Americans. It was only the com-

ties of political intercourse requiring that he should say a few very pretty things about the juvenile republicans, and there was no harm while he was with them in adding them to get up a sham fight, just for the amusement of the country.

SOMETHING ABOUT THAT FUND.—We have made several inquiries during the past seven years as to the disposition of the fund of thirty thousand dollars raised to aid the Irish revolution which didn't come off. The directory here, Greeley, O'Connor, Emmet, and several others, said they intended to keep the fund intact in order to help another set of patriots in their heroic efforts to "free Ireland." That was vague, but that was all we could get. Now it is stated that some of this fund (it is now forty thousand dollars) has been used for the organization and arming of the secret Irish liberating clubs, which have caused such a tremendous panic in Downing street. They caused the sending out of the West India squadron and the bombardment of the London Times.

We should be glad to know how much it all cost. The Times wrote its articles to frighten Young America. The contrary was the effect. Young America seemed perfectly delighted with the remote probability of a war with England, and the English were terribly frightened. The Irish Directory's money, they say, gave us this pull upon Mr. Bull, and perhaps Greeley will favor the anxious subscribers with some account of the expense of the farce, and tell us how the rehearsals progress. There has been something very queer about the directory from the first, but its last attempt is the queerest of all.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

News from Washington.

MR. CRAMPTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—REPORT OF HIS DISMISSAL UNFOUNDED.—THE UNION ON GAIDNER, SUMNER, SEWARD AND THE BUFFALO PLATFORM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1855. All the reports in circulation in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampin by the President are "boob." I have it from gentlemen high in authority that the President never contemplated any such idea.

It is understood by the administration that the difficulty will be amicably arranged, and that it may perhaps be necessary for the British government to withdraw Mr. Crampin. I understand he has manifested a desire to be recalled, even though it may be settled in a manner that will entirely exonerate him from blame or complicity.

The news by the next steamer is anxiously looked for here in diplomatic circles, as it is believed upon that hinges some important matters.

To-day's Union contains another lengthy and prosy article, written by Cushing, in which he takes occasion to give Sumner and Gardner, of Massachusetts, a few back-handed raps, and Seward and company particular "Jesse's."

The Union also contains an article on the result in New York, in which it says, that it is idle to suppose that delegates availing themselves to the Buffalo platform of 48—meaning secede—can find admission into the Cincinnati Convention.

The Know-Nothings of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1855. The Grand Council of the American party in this State recommends the subordinate lodges to disband and absolve their members from their obligations.

The Fire at Alexandria—Seven Lives Lost.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18, 1855. The fire at Alexandria caused the death of seven persons. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company; one of the Relief Company, and one a colored man.

The fire was a deliberate incendiary. Candles, saturated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder leading to the crockery crates, were found. Mr. Dowell and two of his clerks have been arrested, and are charged with being the incendiaries. Mr. Dowell had his stock insured for twenty thousand dollars, while its value is said to be but five thousand.

Mail Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1855. The bag containing the mail which was made up at the Post Office for Buffalo, was found this morning near the Kensington depot, cut, and rifled of the most valuable portion of its contents.

A Snow Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1855. About one inch of snow fell here last night, but soon disappeared. The weather has been clear and cool to-day.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1855. The following is a statement of the value of foreign goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:—

By goods.....\$1,033,000
Iron and steel.....105,723
Wool.....36,594
Hides and skins.....42,000
Linen.....22,210
Gunny cloth and bags.....50,550
Sugar and molasses.....95,523
Rum.....52,000
Hemp.....52,000
Other articles.....307,462
Total.....\$1,699,224

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1855. Cotton firm. Sales to-day 5,500 bales. Business is checked in consequence of a light stock. Fair sugar sells at 6 1/2 a 6 3/4.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 17, 1855.

The sales of cotton for the week have been about 2,500 bales, at 1 1/2c. advance over last week's prices. The wool market is steady, with very light sales, amounting to 27,000 lbs. Printing cloths have been more active. Sales of the week 47,000 pieces.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1855. The Arbitration of Democracy—Fine Delays at the Republican Court—The Duty of Praying for our Kulers (about the New Bill, &c., &c.).

Washington is on tip-toe of expectation. Gossips about politics and fashion are reading on their faces to enjoy what greater joy the good time to come. We are not satisfied with small game here at our republican court, who will stop to shoot nice birds when we are hunting the bald eagle. So, at our tea tables, we do not discuss the price of sugar or Betty's peacocks. Not we. We discuss the doings of the President and Cabinet, and find our hands at the grandeur of an antislavery democracy. For we have ultrastyle now at court ceremony and retinue beyond all that has gone before.

Our churches have been well filled to-day in observance of Thanksgiving. Political sermons have been preached, for everything here must have a dash of politics; the very babies run on office. One of our clergy-men declared to his people this morning the duty of praying for their rulers. He said, "I have heard the rulers were in more prayers were to be offered up for them, and I have seen the necessity of prayer as urgent as ever, when justice stalks through the land, and our old ones and young men are thrust aside for foreigners, who have not yet learned the alphabet of honesty. This is true; while our President sits at home counting the chances of re-election, Mary lies in his armchair, waiting for the day when he will go to England, France and Spain. Gosh! a questioning his own policy in reducing so many families to sudden poverty, because, in this country, an American born dare not use the privilege for which his ancestors fought—the privilege of thinking for himself. Davis comes about party points of military etiquette, and in strange is the duty that assigns men their rank in the army. He says, 'I have heard the rulers were in more prayers were to be offered up for them, and I have seen the necessity of prayer as urgent as ever, when justice stalks through the land, and our old ones and young men are thrust aside for foreigners, who have not yet learned the alphabet of honesty. This is true; while our President sits at home counting the chances of re-election, Mary lies in his armchair, waiting for the day when he will go to England, France and Spain. Gosh! a questioning his own policy in reducing so many families to sudden poverty, because, in this country, an American born dare not use the privilege for which his ancestors fought—the privilege of thinking for himself. Davis comes about party points of military etiquette, and in strange is the duty that assigns men their rank in the army. 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